

II. When the static and dynamic stresses are calculated separately, the total stresses in paragraph I are calculated from the following formulae or another formulae specially approved by the Commandant (CG-522) as equivalent to the following:

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_x(\text{static}) \pm \sqrt{\sum (\sigma_x(\text{dynamic}))^2}$$

$$\sigma_y = \sigma_y(\text{static}) \pm \sqrt{\sum (\sigma_y(\text{dynamic}))^2}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{xy}(\text{static}) \pm \sqrt{\sum (\tau_{xy}(\text{dynamic}))^2}$$

III. Each dynamic and static stress is determined from its acceleration component and its hull strain component from hull deflection and torsion.

[CGD 74-289, 44 FR 26009, May 3, 1979, as amended by CGD 82-063b, 48 FR 4782, Feb. 3, 1983]

#### APPENDIX B TO PART 154—STRESS ANALYSES DEFINITIONS

The following are the standard definitions of stresses for the analysis of an independent tank type B:

*Normal stress* means the component of stress normal to the plane of reference.

*Membrane stress* means the component of normal stress that is uniformly distributed and equal to the average value of the stress across the thickness of the section under consideration.

*Bending stress* means the variable stress across the thickness of the section under consideration, after the subtraction of the membrane stress.

*Shear stress* means the component of the stress acting in the plane of reference.

*Primary stress* means the stress produced by the imposed loading that is necessary to balance the external forces and moments. (The basic characteristic of a primary stress is

that it is not self-limiting. Primary stresses that considerably exceed the yield strength result in failure or at least in gross deformations.)

*Primary general membrane stress* means the primary membrane stress that is so distributed in the structure that no redistribution of load occurs as a result of yielding.

*Primary local membrane stress* means the resulting stress from both a membrane stress, caused by pressure or other mechanical loading, and a primary or a discontinuity effect that produces excessive distortion in the transfer of loads to other portions of the structure. (The resulting stress is a primary local membrane stress although it has some characteristics of a secondary stress.) A stress region is local if:

$$S_1 \leq 0.5\sqrt{Rt}; \text{ and}$$

$$S_2 \leq 2.5\sqrt{Rt}$$

where:

$S_1$ =distance in the meridional direction over which the equivalent stress exceeds 1.1 f.

$S_2$ =distance in the meridional direction to another region where the limits for primary general membrane stress are exceeded.

R=mean radius of the vessel.

t=wall thickness of the vessel at the location where the primary general membrane stress limit is exceeded.

f=allowable primary general membrane stress.

*Secondary stress* means a normal stress or shear stress caused by constraints of adjacent parts or by self-constraint of a structure. The basic characteristic of a secondary stress is that it is self-limiting. Local yielding and minor distortions can satisfy the conditions that cause the stress to occur.

#### PART 155 [RESERVED]

### SUBCHAPTER P—MANNING OF VESSELS [RESERVED]